

The Hong Kong Daily News

No. 8675

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日五初月五十五十

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17TH, 1886.

三拜

號七月大英華

PRICE 2½ PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 15, AMIGO, German steamer, 771, F. Triesen, Saigon 11th June, Rice and Paddy. —WILHELM & Co.

June 16, TAMSUL, British steamer, 919, Vardia, Shanghai via Amoy 10th June, General. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

June 16, STRATHLEVEN, British steamer, 1,585, C. W. Pearson, Nagasaki 10th June, Coals. —ADAMSON, Bell & Co.

June 16, FOOKSAE, British steamer, 990, Hogg, Shanghai 15th June, General. JARDINE, MATTHEWS & Co.

June 16, DOUGLAS, British steamer, 982, M. Young, Foochow 12th June, Amoy 13th, and Swatow 14th, General. —DOUGLAS LA PRAK & Co.

June 16, AXAIX, British steamer, 1,524, J. Riley, Liverpool 20th May and Singapore 10th June, General. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

June 16, MOULSE, British steamer, 917, C. Doerr, Saigon 12th June, General. P. & O. S. N. Co.

June 16, BRINDISI, British steamer, 2,142, J. Reeves, Shanghai 13th June, Mails and General. —P. & O. S. N. Co.

June 16, FUSHUN, American steamer, 1,504, Croad, from Whampoa General. RUSSELL & Co.

June 16, ZAFIRO, British str., from Swatow.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTERS OFFICE.

16TH JUNE.

Glamis British str., for Saigon.

Aspira British str., for Foochow.

Maria German str., for Toulon.

Carringtons, British str., for Yokohama.

Danube, British str., for Bangkok.

Betrella, Spanish str., for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

June 16, SIGNAL, German str., for Holloway.

June 16, MADUCA, British str., for Manila.

June 16, AXAIX, British str., for Foochow.

June 16, DANIEL, British str., for Bangkok.

June 16, CHEFOO, British str., for Whampoa.

June 16, FOOKSAE, British str., for Whampoa.

June 16, CARDIGANSHIRE, British str., for Yokohama.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Tuan, str., from Shanghai via Amoy. —Mr. and Mrs. Powell and 4 children, and 2 children.

Per Foochow, str., from Shanghai —188 Chinese.

Per Amigo, str., from Saigon —20 Chinese.

Per Douglas, str., from Coast Ports —Mr. W. Dunlop, one European and 110 Chinese.

Per Ajax, str., from Liverpool —Captain Mr. H. C. Chinn.

Per Melville, str., from Saigon —190 Chinese.

Per P. & O. str., British str., from Shanghai.

For Hongkong —Messrs. J. B. Lawrence, H. Macaulay, H. E. Hippisley, H. Julian, and H. C. Muller and son, and 15 Chinese. For London —Mrs. J. Smith, Misses E. B. Heard, E. O. Arbutnott, D. Davies, and J. B. Fyfe.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Strathleven* reports left Nagasaki on the 10th June, and had gentle to moderate breeze from S.E.W. and dull, cloudy weather.

The British steamer *Tamson* reports left Shanghai via Amoy on the 10th June, and had moderate S.E. and E.S.W. winds and light rains throughout.

The British steamer *Aspira* reports left Liverpool on the 2nd May, and Singapore at 5 p.m. on the 10th June, and had light wind and fine weather throughout with strong S.W. current.

The British steamer *Douglas* reports left Foochow on the 12th June, and had light S.W. winds, overcast and rainy. Left Amoy on the 13th, had light S.W. winds, overcast and rainy, and the weather to Singapore, and thence light wind to port. In Foochow str., *Glenavon*, *Killarney*, *Nissho*, and ships *Misra* and *Albatross*. In Amoy str., *Hawdon*, *Glenavon* and *Dubu*. In Swatow str., *Alfred* and *Fidelio*.

TUTORIAL.

VEHICLES ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

Santo Domingo (1.) Manila May 3

Sarpden (a.) Shanghai May 4

VEHICLES EXPORTED AT HONGKONG.

(Correspondence to Date.)

Hickland Chief, Cardiff Dec 29

Hairrich, New York Feb 10

Antonette, Penarth Feb 14

Star of China, London Feb 17

Rossini, Cardiff Feb 19

Belle of Oregon, Cardiff Mar 2

Columbus, Cardiff Mar 4

Wildwood, New York Mar 10

Galley, (a.) New York Mar 23

Briseis (a.) London Mar 26

Grandee, Liverpool Mar 27

Ascalon, Shields Apr 28

Isaac Reed, Cardiff Apr 28

Timor (a.) London Apr 30

Berenice (a.) Trieste May 1

Kutsang (a.) London May 2

Papa, Hamburg May 3

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE MATTER OF LOW CHUN, a. Bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of LOW CHUN, who was adjudicated Bankrupt on the 6th March, 1884, will be held before ALFRED GASCOINE, Vice Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court, at the Supreme Court, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of July, 1885, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon precisely, when the Official Assignee will submit a Statement of the Estate of the Bankrupt ascertained of the property received and of the property outstanding.

And the Meeting will declare what part of the produce of the Estate, &c. shall be divided among the Creditors.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1885.

ALFRED G. WISE, Acting Registrar.

WANTED—A FOUR ROOMED HOUSE, possession 1st October next.

Apply to

X.Y.Z.

care of this Office.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1885.

GEORGE GOULET CHAMPAGNE, PUSTAU & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1886.

INTIMATIONS.

FOR SALE.

ANGLO-BAVARIAN

EXPORT PALE, ALE.

STALKING and LIGHT, a most refreshing

SUMMER DRINK.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.

GOLD MEDALS,

PARIS and VIENNA.

Sole Importers —

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1885.

126

K. B. L. Y. & W. A. L. S. H.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

France and Tonking —A Narrative of the

Campaign of 1884, by James G. Scott.

The Chinese painted by themselves, by Colonel

Teng-ki-Teng.

Child Life in Chinese Homes, by Mrs. Bryson

Chinese Customs Reports on Trade, 1884.

Chinese Customs Catalogue of the Fisheries,

A. B. O. Telegraph Code.

A New Book of Sports.

Bigot's Japanese Sketches —Now Series

Hospitalier's Electrical & Electric

Hand Book of French-German War

London's Standard Commercial Hand Book

A Complete Gazetteer, Dictionary, Calculator

and Practical Counting House Companion

containing 150,000 References, &c.

Murray's Guide to Japan, by Satow & Hawe

Japanese Conversations.

Swiss Caporal and Hall Caporal Cigarettes,

Copeland's Guide to English & French

Deacon's Guide to English & French

W.H. & Sons' "Three Castles."

Tennis Sets, Tennis Rackets, Tennis Balls,

New Stock of Cigar and Cigarette Tubes,

New Micehurn and Birch Root Pipes.

A Large Stock of Cabinet Photographs

Accessories and Beauties.

New Songs, New Waltzes, New Dance Music

KELLY & WALSH, HONGKONG.

124

W. BREWER has just received

Fancy Note Paper and Envelopes printed in

gold and colours, any letter, 50 cents box.

A Large Selection of very handsome Hand

Painted Fans in ivory, scented wood, and

about, from \$2 each.

A Great variety of Fancy Penholders and

Pen Cases.

Mackay's Hamlin's American Organs —

Agents for Hines.

Stateman's Year Book, 1885.

Colonial Office List, 1885.

Mathematical Instruments, Colour Boxes,

Artist's Brushes.

New Boots and Shoes.

Men's Caf Oxford Shoes.

Men's Patent Oxford Shoes.

Men's Kid Oxford Shoes with Cloth Tops.

Ladies' Blackbadal Indoor Shoes.

Ladies' Handmade Evening Shoes.

Ladies' Flat Walking Shoes.

Black Satin Shoes with Silk embroidery.

Men's Lawn Tennis Shoes plain soles. These

are the strongest and best Shoes for Concrete Courts.

W. BREWER, Queen's Road.

NEXT DOOR to HONGKONG HOTEL.

125

THE HONGKONG HAIR DRESSING

SALOON, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

126

A. LADIES' HAIR DRESSING

SALOON

is attached to this Establishment.

and Ladies are respectfully invited to

give it a trial. Every satisfaction is guaranteed.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1885.

127

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK

CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET,

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor
and His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIERS,
AND
CERATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGERS' SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is, particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or to the HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [21]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editor's matter should be addressed to "Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not adored for a fixed period will be continued until demanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 10 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

BIRTH.—On the 13th instant, at 2, Richmond Terrace, the wife of H. M. Barr, of a daughter. [112]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 17TH, 1885.

Of the many surprises of the late war between France and China none have been greater than the treaty which brings it to a termination. In the absence of the full text, which is not yet to hand, it is impossible to criticise this remarkable document in detail, but the summary of its provisions reproduced in another column makes it evident that the Chinese have scored a substantial diplomatic victory. France must indeed have been sick of the war to consent to such terms. Two of the principles most strongly insisted upon by the French throughout were that China should renounce her suzerainty over Annam and that the whole of Tonquin should become French territory. The second article of the treaty provides in effect that the relations between Annam and China are to continue on their old footing except in so far as they are modified by the treaty, and the treaty does not touch the question of suzerainty. By the treaty Annam renounced the suzerainty of China, but that is not the same thing as a renunciation by China herself. As to Tonquin, China is to retain the northern portions, including part of the province of Langson, if not the town of Langson itself, the scene of France's most brilliant victory and of the retreat which constituted the last movement of the campaign before peace was arranged. The stipulations as to trade differ somewhat from those of the Fournier Convention, which provided that regulations and a tariff conceived in the most favourable spirit towards France were to be arranged. According to the new treaty the tariff for Kwangtung is to be the same as at the treaty ports and only slightly below it for Kwangsi and Yunnan. One of the most important articles is the seventh, which refers to railways. The *Courier's* translation is not very clear here, and the *N. C. Daily News* is still more vague. France is to construct a railway in the northern limit district of Annam, and if China wishes to build railways on her own behalf French agents are to be employed for the purpose. This would seem to refer to railways in any part of China, but a reference to the original in the *Shen-pao* shows that it applies only to Annam—probably the northern portion of Tonquin, which is to become Chinese territory. The distinction is an important one. All doubt as to the giving up of the Pescadores is cleared up by the ninth article, which provides that they, as well as Fuzhou, are to be clear of French soldiers within a month. So far as the treaty differs from the Fournier Convention, the modifications appear to be all in favour of China. Translations of treatises from the Chinese text are, however, always more or less unreliable, and especially this is likely to be the case when the translation is made from a telegraphed abridgment. The French text will probably be published in the course of a few days, and may be found to differ in some important particulars from the version now published.

In another column we publish a letter by the Hon. Secretary of the Sporting Club, in refutation of the views expressed by us in a leading article yesterday and also by our correspondent "Anti-Gamblers." We may mention that the letter of "Anti-Gamblers" came in rather late in the day, after our article was in type; had it come in earlier we would, while writing on the subject, have taken exception to some of the views advanced, more especially those with reference to the rights of game-keepers. These people are a constant menace to the afforestation of the island, and both on hygienic and economic grounds it must be admitted that it is more desirable the hillsides should be covered with timber than with rank grass. In the course of a few years the forests will supply fire-wood to many times the value of all the grass that could possibly be grown on the hills. The principle of restricting the grass-cutters has in effect been recognised by the Government, and they are already limited to certain well-defined districts. These districts are, however, of considerable extent, and we would gladly see them further contracted and the grass replaced by trees. If the Sporting Club succeeded in bringing this about they would render a very material service to the colony. To prohibit grass cutting constitutes no injustice to the people who have been accustomed to follow this occupation, for they have no claim or title to the land, and have been allowed to carry on their operations only by the indulgence of the Government. In writing yesterday in opposition to the

granting of a lease for the conversion of half the island into game-keepers we referred to the damage that would thus be inflicted on what little agriculture there is in the island, but the grass-cutters certainly cannot be included in the term agriculturists, and they were entirely absent from our mind at the time the article was written.

Lieutenant D'Azra's letter will be read with pleasure by all who are interested in the attempt to lay down game in the island and provide facilities for sport. It removes certain misapprehensions that could not fail to arise from the report of what transpired at the meeting on Saturday, and, we think, satisfactorily establishes the fact that the project is free from most if not all of those objections on the ground of principle which, judging from what was then said, we conceived to exist. At that meeting Major-General CAMERON remarked on the smallness of the attendance, and asked if the feeling of the people could not be ascertained. This might be construed as an invitation to public discussion, either in the columns of a newspaper or otherwise, and as the project is one which must more or less affect the public, and as, moreover, it appeared from the proceedings at the meeting likely to affect them adversely, we felt it a duty to draw attention to the matter. By inviting the attendance of the public at their meeting the promoters themselves made it a public question, and we are quite sure nothing would be farther from their wishes than to stifle discussion. If we have misconstrued the intentions of the promoters, as from Lieutenant D'Azra's letter would appear to be the case, we gladly apologise, so far as the blame of the misconstruction may rest upon ourselves, but we think a little consideration will show that the blame really rests with the speakers at the meeting. With the project of stocking the island with game we entirely sympathise, but we took exception to the sacrifice of important public rights in order to carry out this project, in itself so laudable, but which, under certain circumstances, might be made the means of working grave injustice to the inhabitants of the island generally. To show that our fears were not unreasonable it may be pointed out that Major-General CAMERON said "the Government was not able to grant the Club a ground lease"—implying that it would do so if it could—but that "it would be able to grant them a license, which would have practically the same effect." The idea of forming a deer forest and using rifles the bullets from which would carry—perhaps two miles and render it impossible to have people "going about at all times shooting in all directions"—and equally therefore moving about without shooting—was discussed merely as a matter of expediency, not as a question of principle. The right of the Club to form a deer forest and to shoot in such a way as to render walking in the reserved half of the island unsafe was assumed as actually existent. The Secretary said in his opening remarks that the Government was going to give the Club power to stop "trespassers in search of game or anything of the kind," and at a subsequent stage of the meeting there was a discussion as to the powers of the Club with regard to the ground they shot over, in the course of which Mr. Flanders explained that "the ground, being unenclosed, Crown land, was held for the use and benefit of the public, and they could only prevent people from going in pursuit of game there. As soon as they had any land enclosed, they would be able to keep trespassers from the enclosures." This necessarily conveys the implication that the Club has the right to make what enclosures it pleases, and for anything that appears to the contrary it might very well happen that these enclosures would include the favourite haunts of picnickers. The question of wire fencing v. bamboo was also touched upon, showing that enclosures are really to be made. Lieutenant D'Azra, however, says in his letter that the promoters have neither the right nor the inclination to prevent picnicking or walking over that ground, an assurance which will be very welcome to a large number of persons. Another point on which we appear to have been in error is in assuming that the large privileges accorded to the Club were to be limited to not more than a hundred persons, but the fault of this error certainly does not rest with us. The second of the rules submitted to the meeting on Saturday provides that the number of members "shall be limited from time to time as the Club may direct." It is presumably intended to modify this rule, for Lieutenant D'Azra says, "It is not proposed to limit the number of members in the Sporting Club." Only one other point remains to be dealt with, and that is with reference to the injury game preservation will do to the agricultural interests of the colony. Lieutenant D'Azra treats this simply as a question of degree, not of principle. Because there is very little cultivation in the part of the island which it is proposed to set apart for the exclusive use of the Sporting Club, therefore, his argument is, the objections which hold good in England fail to the ground here. Possibly the same view may not be taken by people at home; it is, indeed, hardly to be expected, notwithstanding the fact that the agricultural interests are extremely limited. As we have already remarked, we entirely sympathise with the project of stocking the island with game, but we very much fear that the Sporting Club's scheme touches public rights in such a way that it will be found impossible to carry it out. We think, however, the members are deserving of thanks for having taken up the matter, for although their present scheme may not command unqualified approval it may possibly give birth to one that will, so that in the course of a year or two fair sport may be obtainable in the island and the natural features of the country receive the accession of beauty which animal life always imparts to a landscape.

We learn on good authority that cholera has broken out at Canton.

From a telegram in the *Straits Times*, dated London, 7th June, we note that Sir Frederick A. Weld has been appointed Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

We are informed by the Agency of the Austrian-Hungarian Lloyd's C. & Co. that the Company's steamer *Derby*, from Singapore, left Singapore yesterday morning for the port

already the Chinese are disbanding troops in various places.

The steamer *Zafiro* arrived here safely yesterday evening, having made the passage from Swatow with the power supplied by her own engines. She will at once be placed in the hands of the Dock Company for repair.

Sir John Coode has been requested by the Admiralty to visit Singapore, to advise as to the rights of all who are interested in that place, and the Government of India also want him to call at Bombay with a similar object in view.

At Yamen on the night of the 11th instant the Revenue cruiser *Ling Feng*, in spite of the inclement weather, was brilliantly lit up with 1000 electric lamps, and also 100000 of electric lights at Port Philip Heads and Champa.

Consequent on the conclusion of peace between France and China the former was directed to exercise the right of search and the notification as to the meaning of a ship has been withdrawn. The members of the *Paichin*, Nanchang, and Yamen were holding rice at Shanghai on the 10th instant.

The following notification was issued in a *Gazette Extraordinaire* on the 11th instant:

"The French Government directs it to be notified for public information that, in consequence of the signature of peace between France and China, His Majesty's Government have authorised him, by a telegram received this day, to remove all the restrictions imposed in this Colony on the ships of the late belligerent powers."

Mr. C. C. Smith, Acting Governor of Singapore, is apparently about to be transferred to Ceylon. His Excellency recently inaugurated a new mail in connection with the waterworks, and in the after proceedings, we learn from the *Straits Times*, Major MacCallum proposed the health of His Excellency, and also the health of the French Ambassador to Ceylon, and the French Ambassador to Ceylon was thereupon sent to the French Consul at Colombo, and has been running upon him.

The report of the sad disaster has not been officially confirmed, but it is generally believed to be only true.

Residents of Nagasaki, both native and foreign, but more especially citizens of the United States, will doubtless learn with considerable regret that G. A. C. Jones, who has so ably filled the position of U. S. Consul here for the past six years, is about to be removed, as it is announced in the latest *Sau-Foo-Po* paper, to be succeeded by Mr. J. E. Hayes, of Colorado, to be U. S. Consul at Nagasaki. Hayes is a *Polish Lawyer*, *Jackie Golop*.

The *Nagasaki Express* reports to have it reported on the 6th instant that the *Kido Utsu Kwaishi*'s steamer *Geori Maru* has been sunk, and eight lives lost, through the explosion of one of her boilers. The *Geori Maru* is a comparatively new ship, of 1,150 tons, commanded by Capt. D. Pender, and has been running upon him.

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The *Nagasaki Express* reports to have it reported on the 6th instant that the *Kido Utsu Kwaishi*'s steamer *Geori Maru* has been sunk, and eight lives lost, through the explosion of one of her boilers. The *Geori Maru* is a comparatively new ship, of 1,150 tons, commanded by Capt. D. Pender, and has been running upon him.

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Australian market. Of course, the foreign merchants know nothing of the fact, because they cannot be at the godown to inspect and to demand the re-packing; and the pickings' of such teas become the property of the godown men. They have also some other perquisites besides the tea.

Having taken up so much of your valuable space already I shall leave the matter of the third portion of great consequence for my next—Yours respectfully,

NGU LOTIAH.

Foochow, 8th June, 1885.

PORT HAMILTON.

By H.M.S. *Zephyr*, which left Port Hamilton at 4.30 p.m. on the 3rd instant (16th June), I learn that a Japanese corvette arrived at 2.30 a.m. on the 1st, but did not enter the harbour, as numerous torpedoes are laid down at the entrance; she therefore anchored between Bold Point and Observation Point. A great number of workmen and seamen have been employed for some time past at the fortifications, which are now in a very bad condition. Some guns have been mounted, and the place is thought to be fit for any attack of an unfriendly fleet. There is a rumour current that in the spacious barracks which have been erected on shore they will be quartered an additional number of men, from the Hongkong garrison. The weather at Port Hamilton will cool and pleasant.

The British flag is said to have been hoisted for the first time since the British left Hamilton about three weeks ago, when a Russian steamer called there late in the evening. During the night the British senior officer in port caused two British flags to be hoisted on each of the three islands which form the port, and at day-light the Russians were rather surprised, but not agreeably so, to see half a dozen Union Jacks flying. Smart practice that! Probably the officer in command of the port by this time, however, gained in holding flags at Astoria, Piquia, New Guinea and elsewhere. It seems that the British officer in charge feared that the Russians called upon to take possession of the commandants' excellent, and easily defensible port so frequently named recently "the naval Afghanistan" in these waters. Will the Russians come forward with a naval Komarov?

The weather has been rather raining about once a week between Port Hamilton and Nagasaki, carrying supplies, live stock, coal, timber, &c.

The gunboat *Friar* is running despatches and made between Port Hamilton and Nagasaki—*Courier*.

S. M. Morristhorne,

17th May, 1885.

No doubt you will be surprised to hear from me that I am not the world. I don't know when I shall have to leave again, but I shall not be sorry when I do, for we are getting rather fresh provisions, and the fleet is as bad off in this respect as our vessel. The natives are far from being civilised yet. When on shore we were not allowed to go inside the walls of the town. They come on board, but cannot make out what ship really is. Some of them are always on board hoping for a present, and are anxious to see a doctor. I gave one full the last day to a black draught and a goutful of Epilepsy, but he was not satisfied and wanted more; however, he did not get it, and had nothing more since.

A Russian cruiser came in here last Friday week. She was rather surprised to find six men-of-war here. When the boarding-officer went on board he could not get any information as to the names of the ships, but said that his bolier was a little leak. He wanted to know if the English had taken the port, and was rather inclined in the affirmative. They were not allowed to land, so after twenty-four hours' stay, and having a good look about, they left for other climes. All the ships had their guns loaded and ready for action, so it was a good job for "Brain" that he did not show fight.

The ships are all fitted with mines and torpedoes, and we are fully prepared for war, and stores and provisions for a month for 3,000 men. Sometimes the British man-of-war will be seen, and take an anchor or five tons of coal away. Two Chinese gunboats came in this morning. I don't know what they want, unless they are wind-bound, for they have been blowing a gale of wind for these few days past. This is a lovely harbour, quite landlocked and sheltered from all winds. It is a safe working port, and is far better than *Chengtu*, and is in "Port" now. They told us that peace was certain, but I think they are "blind" for they are working too hard here for that; the officers and men of the fleet are sick of it—nothing to eat and too much work.

An officer from the *Zephyr* was on board yesterday taking out some stores; he told me he had not had any "Port" for a week; for a week; and pictures are out of the question; we are getting short of them now.

I am sorry to say that our third engineer died here last Monday. He is the first one buried here. Poor fellow! he was only 27 years old, and died of consumption.

I borrowed a gun at Hongkong, but there is nothing to shoot but crows. I am afraid we will have to make do.

The *Winged Lion* takes this letter, but I am sure I don't know when you will get it.—*Mercy Correspondent*.

KOREA.

Mr. Aston left Kobe in H.M.S. *Sappho* on the 23rd ultime for Korea, to resume his duties as the Consul-General. It is to be regretted that the cause which has arisen, for Mr. Aston is severely ill, has prevented the recent reversal of his health from his undoubted talents. His health would have completely restored him to health. The excellencies of the public service, however, render Mr. Aston's services in Korea imperative at this juncture, and all that is left to his many friends is to look forward to his safe return. We are informed that Mr. Aston received strict instructions from Lord Granville to act as a Consul, which will be regarded as a fitting tribute to the skill and energy so bravely displayed in the discharge of his difficult functions in Korea.—*Argus News*.

The German steamer *Hera* has left for Korea again, and it is reported that she will call at Port Hamilton, Fusau, Mukpo, and Jinchuan. Whether she will be allowed to enter the harbour of Port Hamilton, we have our doubts, as several vessels, including the Russian steamer *Wladislaw* and a small steamer, have already been refused admission. Fusau, Mukpo, however, is not yet open to foreign trade. Fusau, Mukpo, and Jinchuan are, of course, treaty ports open to foreign trade. Mukpo, however, has not yet been opened by treaty, and consequently very little is known of it, beyond the recent report that it is most conveniently situated the rich provinces of Shensi and Szechuan. It is a fact, however, that the Chinese and the Japanese are concerned, the opening of which will be a great source of revenue to Korea, through their Minister (Mr. Kondo), to obtain the opening of Mukpo and as it is generally believed to be a matter of arrangement between the Japanese and Korean Governments, it is very likely to be opened at an early date.

A correspondent writing from Chinsuho, informed us that a day had been fixed for the opening of the port of Jinchuan, and that it may be a day or two earlier than the date fixed. We believe that every endeavour is being made by the Japanese, through their Minister (Mr. Kondo), to obtain the opening of Mukpo and as it is generally believed to be a matter of arrangement between the Japanese and Korean Governments, it is very likely to be opened at an early date.

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LAROKE, 21st May.

Colonel Stewart, Major Holliditch and Lieutenant Parker, our attaché, were recently received and entertained at the British Legation, the defence of the Amir, and the high importance of the Commission have been treated lately with marked coldness. At Meshed, however, did not hesitate to afford the Amir's independent forces' spirit led him into clandestine negotiations with Russia. The Governor of Herat, acting under orders from the Amir, for some time previously refused to let any British officers enter his approach Herat. The Afghans of the Amir's party showed signs of distrust in the English. Stuporous exist of intrigues with the Russians.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 16th June.
EXHIBIT, CABO.

Per steamer Dijmung, sailed on the 11th June.—For Continent—200 boxes silk 25 hales waste silk, 8 cases silk piece goods, 600 hand rice, 1,021 packages tea and 765 packages sundries. For London—92 boxes silk, 106 boxes waste silk, 20,717 boxes tea, and 2,886 packages sundries.

Quotations are—
Malwa (New)..... 8520 per plumb. (Average of 21 cotton.)
Malwa (Old)..... 8540 to 5500 per plumb. (of 34 cottons.)
Patna (New)..... 5582 per plumb.
Patna (Old)..... 5450 to 5424 per plumb.

Banaras (Old)..... 540 to 5424 per plumb.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Telegraphic Transfer..... 36
Bank Bills, on demand..... 36
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight..... 36
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight..... 36
Credits, at 4 months' sight..... 36
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight..... 37

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand..... 44
Credits, at 3 months' sight..... 45

ON NEW YORK.—Bank Bills, on demand..... 55
Credits, 30 days' sight..... 57

ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer..... 223
Bank, on demand..... 223

ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer..... 223
Bank, on demand..... 223

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight..... 73
Bank, at sight, 30 days' sight..... 74

SHAKES.

Bombay—Sales have been made at 151 per cent. prem. for the end of the month.

Docks—Business has been done at 64 per cent. prem. for the end of the month.

Sugars—There are buyers at \$102 and sellers at \$103 for 30th June.

Steamboats—Have changed hands at \$43 for the end of the month.

Quotations are—
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—151 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$40 per share.

China Trade's Insurance Company's Shares—\$53 per share.

North China Insurance—The 300 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—The 130 per share.

China Insurance Company, Limited—\$65 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—The 145 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$82 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$32 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$72.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—64 per cent. prem.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$43 per share premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—25 per cent. discount.

China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount nominal.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—3 per cent. discount.

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Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$43 per share premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—25 per cent. discount.

China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount nominal.

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